



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

WAR OBTAIED BY AN INTERNATIONAL POLICE. A SERIES OF ESSAYS WRITTEN IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES. Pp. iv and 223. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff, 1915.

This collection of essays and selected writings is a timely contribution to a much discussed subject. While it contains only reprints of what has already been published, yet its convenience as a handbook of information on this topic makes it an exceedingly valuable publication. Alfred H. Fried, of Austria, takes the position that such an international organization will not spring from violence, but from a proper understanding of the advantages of association. This proposition is ably discussed in its fundamentals by Professor Van Vollenhoven, of Leyden, and President Butler, of Columbia, the latter expressing the view of both, saying: "Right is ready in this twentieth century to claim her kingdom, and she asks Force to step down from the throne it has so long occupied that it may serve from this time on, not as Right's substitute, but as Right's ally." Van Vollenhoven keenly appreciates the fact that the scheme is not ideal, but contends that the benefits derived from such a compromise are easily worth the sacrifice. His attitude is a contrast to Roosevelt's, for that writer displays such impatience and lack of sympathetic understanding with any method of meeting force save by force, as to seriously impair the value of any contribution he has made on the subject. Commander Kincaid and Rear-Admiral Goodrich, U. S. N., make thoughtful constructive comments in their works on the subject, and while they differ in detail, they bring the scheme out of the realm of mere speculation and down to practical questions of ships, men and organization.

Professor Erich, of the University of Helingsfors in Finland, takes up the other side of the question and opposes the project on the ground that to render such a police force practical and of any permanent value there must be an international government to direct that police, and that such an international government is a thing as yet but vaguely considered. To carry the doctrine of intervention beyond that of executing arbitral awards would certainly entail such a higher body and Professor Erich believes that unless the intervention can go further than the mere question of the execution of awards made by arbitration, it is an entirely insufficient solution. On the other hand, to allow such a higher power would seriously endanger the existence of nationalities and be a constant menace to small states.

The volume is by no means exhaustive, yet it is exceedingly suggestive and a valuable source of ideas.

R. G. A.